EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

The British screw steamer Etna, Capt. Anderson arrived on Wednesday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d inst. We glean the following from her files of papers:

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT. The official journals at Vienns of June 28, published the following official dispatch from the sent of war:

Verona, June 25.—On the 23d instant the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th inst. to Guidizzolo and Castel-Cofficie and graphed the relaxations. marched on the 24th list, to Guidizzolo and Castel-Goffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial Royal army continued its advance toward the Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that here was a general engagement between the two armses at 10 ccieck, or thereabouts, on the morning of the 27th

The right wing, which was formed by the second army, under the General of Cavairy, Count Schlick, maintained the possession of the place which it had enignedly occupied in the first line of bistile until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army (the left wing), under the General of Artillery, Count Wimpffen, working the gavent ground in the direction of the China. wing), under the General of Artillery, Count Wimpflen, continually gamed ground in the direction of the Uniese. Toward 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehelment attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the fifth corps de armée. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was counageously defended until the evening by the first and seventh corps de armée, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was poing on the eighth corps de armée, which was on

While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the eighth corps de armée, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did Lit enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the center. The third and minth corps, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavairy attached to this wing made several brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy loases, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the center against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm. Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambano, Volta and Goito, were still occupied by our troops.

SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes the following account, written on the evening of the day on which the battle was fought: During the night, from the 19th to the 20th inst., the

During the night, from the 19th to the 20th inst., the
Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio.
On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the
King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest
Perchiera, while the French army occupied Solferino

and Cavriana.

The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to dispatch detachments to the places mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment toward Peschiera.
The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the

The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the 24th advanced toward the right bank of the Mincio.

Reports of deserters are unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzoleago.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties at Solierino, and the Piedmontese reconnaissances also encountered great forces of the enemy. While Baraguay d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor at Solierino, the masses of the enemy continued to advance.

valor at Solicino, the masses of the chemy continued to advance.

At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Gens. Neil and McMahon in the plain, and ordered Camrobert to rejein with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the highls.

The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succors to the Franch. Gen. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnaissance of the third and fifth division was in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, Baraguay d'Hilliers won Solferino, and marched against Cavrana.

Martino. However, Baraguay d'Ithliers won Solferno, and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the hights of San Martino, ordered a general strack of those civisions, with the brigade of Aosta, the first division under Gen. della Marmora, and the brigade of Piedmont.

In spite of a violent tempest, Gen. della Marmora directed his course by Pozzolengo, and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The 4th Regiment, moving to the left, re-

the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of 15 hours, sustained with victory ended a contest of 15 hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admira-

[Here follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontere, according to which 1,000 were killed, and about the same number wounded. The hights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goite, thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information, it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantage of position.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The French Monitour has received from Cavriana, under date the 25th of June, the following details of the battle of Solferino:

the battle of Solferino:

Yesterday was marked by one of those battles, which, if they do not terminate the war, permit at least an anticipation of its solution. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person; and he can now see what a nation he has made his enemy.

The Austrians in retiring previously before us, projected a return to assume the offensive. The apparently decided retreat behind the Mincio was done with the view of inspiring us with, a talse confidence, and by leaving us a vast field for the rapidity of our movements to expose our columns, separated from each other by the order of march, to a sudden attack, which would weaken them by isolating them. But which would weaken them by isolating them. But happely the Emperor did not forget that exalted prud-

happly the Empetor on the courage; the further the Allies advanced the more our columns strengthened each other by closing their ranks.

In the night of the 234-24th we learned that the Austrians had repassed the Mincio, and were approaching to attack us. A battle was imminent. The whole army of the enemy having retraced its steps, prepared to dispute our passage. Softerino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, formidable positions, were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous arby the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous artillery, crowned the hights as far as Volta. On the left, in the plain below Volta, Guidizzola, and Medole, numerous columns advanced with artillery to attack and the columns are the columns. and turn our right. The enemy had besides, between Solfermo and Peschiera, considerable forces, which were to be opposed to the army of the King of Pred-mont, marching from Desenzano to Pozzolesgo. The

armies occupied these positions when, at 5 in the morning, the first corps (Marshal Bacaguay d Hilliers s)

armies occupied these positions when, at 5 in the morning, the first corps (Marshal Baraguay d Hilliers's) began the engagement before Solferino. The hights and the village were carried and occupied by our troops, after a sanguinary combat. During this time the second corps (Marshal de McMahon's), which was on the right of the first, in the plain, extended itself to the right to join with the column of General Niel, which was marching upon Medole.

The Emperor had taken the command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance, and place themselves between the first and second corps, and to carry San Cassiano. Then, in order to recuferce the right of Marshal McMahon (second corps), a little exposed in consequence of the distance of the troops of Gen. Neil, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of the cavalry of the first and third corps to fill up the void between the second and fourth corps. Marshal Canrebert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians on the side of Mantua.

During the whole day they fought, in advancing, slowly, but advancing always in good order—the corps joining up toward each other. The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions, the one after the other, in the Pozzolengo, night alone stopping their career. The Guard siezed San Cassiana and Caviana without losiog time. This last village

stopping their career. The Guard siezed Sau Cassiana and Cavriana without losing time. This last village was carried with great spirit, under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery.

As to the 4th corps (Gen. Niel), it advanced step by

Asstrings made a desperate effort to place themselves between the fourth and the second corps. A fierce struggle occurred; the infanty and artiflery took part, and the cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle; the Austrians began their retreat along the whole line. This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted more than an hour; the thunder, the hail, the wind, in fine, a hurrisane, produced snow an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the

an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle.

When the weather improved, the enemy had disap-When the weather improved, the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attend some distance. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavrisna, in the very place where afterward the Emperor Napoleon established his headquarters, quited the field of battle after 4 o'clock, and retired toward Goito. From the hights of Cavrisna could be seen the great column of dost which marked the progress of his escort.

The Emperor Napoleon was in some degree appeared.

dust which marked the progress of his escort.

The Emperor Napoleon was in some degree superior to himself; he was seen every where, always directing the battle. Every one around trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him; he alone seemed to be ignorant of them. The protection with which God shielled him was extended to his staff; only one Cent Garde near his Majesty was wounded. Several horses of the staff and the escort were killed or wounded.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

Correspondence of The London Standard.
TURIN, June 27. I have received various accounts of the late battle from men who took part in that fight of giants. It is creditable to both armies, but though the number of men eigaged on either side was much larger than at Magenta, it was even less decisive as a battle. The Austrians seem to have withdrawn in perfect order, and the Ergenh and Padmenter, though they show that

Magenta, it was even less decisive as a basis. The Austrians seem to have withdrawn in percect order, and the French and Piedmontese, though they slept on the field of battle, were too exhanated to pursue the retreating army, which might have turned to bay, and recommenced the fight. The scene of battle was a range of inflocks, divided from each other by patches of level ground. The object of the Austrians in crossing the Mincio, and offering battle in the positious which they had abandoned a few days ago, will doubtless appear incomprehensible to unprofessional readers. But it was a baid and skillful maneuver, which, had it been more skilfully executed, would have proved disastrous for the French and Piedmontese army. After the Austrians had, for a second time, abandoned Lonato and Castigione, the Piedmontese army was ordered to move to the north, and invest Peschiera. The French army, on the other hand, made straight for the part of the Mincio which is equi-distant from Peschiera and Mantua—that is to say, toward Volta and Goito. The onward movement had already commenced, when, in the night of the 23d, the Austrian army crossed the the night of the 23d, the Austrian army crossed the in the night of the 25st, the Austran anny control and Mucio, in 40 different parts, by means of pontoon and other bridges, with a view to get between the Sardinian and French forces, and to try to deal with them

separately.
So little did the French expect a battle that on the So fittle did the French expect a battle that on the previous night a message from the King of Piedmont, asking for support, in case he should be attacked, which he considered very likely, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At cavbreak, however, the corps of Marshal Baraguny of Hilliers came in sight of Solicing and was improported to the corps of the contract of the corps. of Marshal Baraguny d'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted to the best of his power, and sent off aid-de-camp after aid-de-camp for supports, but it was not hefore three hours of frightful canage that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solfe-

forward, and the French were driven down the hill.
Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they
made a stard, and commenced once more to advance.
It was like a hail-storm of buliess and balls, and whole files were moved down by a single discharge. Mean while, at the right and the left wing the Austrians were files were moved down by a single discharge. Meanwhile, at the right and the left wing the Austrians were
getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmonterse
were slowly driven back. Gen. Carrobert's corps was
also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful
General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their force against the weak point of the enemy's
line, matters would have had a very different aspect.
The French commander, to whom the credit of the
day is entirely due, whether it be Neil, McMahon, or
the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard
and a strong division of infantry of the line against the
Austrian center, and succeeded for a time in breaking it.
Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and
right wings, which did not need them.

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino,
bat the French stoutly held it, and, after some fierce
encounters, the bugies began to sound the general retreat, and the Austrians slowly fell back. One of the
most remarkable episodes was a dreadful rain and
thunder storm, which is mentioned by an officer on the
extreme right as having burst over the field when the
fight was at its thickest, and under cover of the darkless and rain, the Austrians made a last splendid burst,

extreme right as having burst over the head when the fight was at its thickest, and under cover of the dark-less and rain, the Austrians made a last splendid burst, Less and rain, the Austrians made a last special of our and then gradually fell back. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, er, at least, to get to Volta, and so turn the flank, which led to an encounter between French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly sent to right about. Two whole days were consumed in seeking for the wounded, and the dead were interred pell medi in large transless due at the sunt where they fell. I am told directed his course by Pozzolengo, and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The 4th Regiment, moving to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery.

In spite of Gen. Durando's delay, occasioned by the tempest, and by the ignorance of the guides, the third and fifth divisions, and the Brigade of Aosta, dislodged the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliagt

Carrespondence of the Daily News.

CASTENEDOLO, June 24, evening.

I had just posted my yesterday's letter when an officer of the general staff tool me of intelligence having arrived from Peschiera that the Austrians intended to attack our lines on the following morning.

Once arrived at the Roccolo Beschi we could distinctly see the label of field gues and ourskets—in a word, all the smoke of field guss and muskets—in a word, all the operations of the army. The French body which was first thus engaged was the corps darmer of General Niel, which since the preceding evening was marching on the direction of Medals. The advanced guard of

on the direction of Medals. The advanced gnard of General Niel had met three divisions of Urban's corps, at a farm house called the Cos2 di Maioraliste, and was obliged to make its way amids a tremendous fire of muskeiry and artillery.

As soon as Marshal Canrobert was aware of the enemy's attack, he ordered his troops to throw aside their knapsacks, and with all possible speed hastened to the scene of action. After an heur's fight the action became general all over the plain, and the arrival of the Emperor soon converted it into a regular pitched battle. Marshal MacMahon was soon engaged on the left, and the distant report of the artillery, which was carried by the wind blowing from the Lage di Garda, apprised us that the Piedmontese army was equally engaged somewhere near Rivoltella and use of Garda, apprised us that the Fredmontese army was equally engaged somewhere near Rivoltella and Peschiera. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Piedmontese, proceeding from Rivoltella, succeeded in making their juvetion with the French army. The French center had beet compelled by the events of the day to concentrate the mass of its forces toward the hilly village of Solferino, where the Aus-

toward the finity visinge of Soller inc, where the Austrians were disputing the ground with an energy unprecedented in the present war.

The battle then became a tremendous one. The Piedmentese, led by the King, really performed wonders. The 1st and 2d regiments of the Guards emulated the Zouaves to such a degree, that a French officer told me it was impossible to imagine anything more grand and heroic. Generals Darando's and Fantilla divisions took need to the control of the divisions to the control of th this divisions took position after position at the point of the bayonet, till they succeeded in routing the enemy, which was obliged to fall back on Cavriana and Volta. This back novement was soon stopped by the enemy's reserve coming from Guidizzolo, Cerlungo, and Golto, so that the conflict was renewed, and lasted till night. Of course, it is impossible for me to send you a cor-rect account of this great and bloody struggle, in which the Austrans mustered not less than 20,000 mm. The Allies had as many as that, though not until nearly the

close of the day.

The losses on both sides have been tremendous. The Sindace of Castigione, a Doctor Poli, told me half an hour ago that he thought the two armies had not less hour ago that he thought the two armies had not see stan 40,000 hors de combait. Field-pieces, prisoners, flags, I hear, have also fallen into our hands, and I saw myself batches of prisoners sent to Castiglone and to Brescia. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the smoke which had enveloped for more than ten hours the hills which stretch away from Castiglone as far as Volta, was gradually dispersing, so it was clear that the great struggle was drawing to a close. struggle was drawing to a close.

Correspondence of The Morning Post. Castiotone, June 24, 1859.

A great battle has been fought, and a great victory has been won; but another battle may be fought again to morrow, and another victory still more complete may be gained. But at present all I have to tell you is of what look bless.

what took place to-day.

Marshal McMahon's corps left Castiglione this morn-

marshal alchanor's corps left Cashghore this morning at 4 a. m., without expecting to be attacked, but before it had marched more than three miles on the Mantua road it was fired upon by the Austrians' advance on the left of the high road. The corps kept up annua road it was fired upon by the Alistfians advance on the left of the high road. The corps kept up a waiting fight until it was supported by Marshal Baragusy c Hilliers, who brought the first corps from between Lonato and Castighone to bis assistance. The fight began on the Yoad, and then diverged to the left, and the village of Sciferino was attacked by the French. At this time General Niel, with the 4th corps, was at

them. The Cavalry of the Guard then exme up and had to hold a distance of nearly two miles between Marshal McMahon and Generul Niel, covering the Marshal's corps, but itself without artillery. The divi-sen consisted at two regiments of Cuirassiers of the Guard forming the first brigade, and Lancers of the Guard and Dragoons de i Imperatrice the second bri-gade, and the Chesseurs and Guides formed the light brigade, which, commanded by General Cassag-polles, made a brilliant charge, directed in person by

gade, and the Chesseers and Guides formed hight brigade, which commanded by General Cassagnelles, made a brilliant charge, directed in person by General Maurice, who commanded the whole. The Chesseurs de France also made a great charge, commanded by General Goadin de Villane. This part of the battle took place on the plain immediately in front of Castiglione, the field of battle beginning at about seven males in advance of the town.

In the mean time the battle raged on the hights between the Austrians—whose line extended nearly, if not quite, from Peschiera along the range of hills down into the plain—and the Turces, Volvigeurs of the Guard, Grenadiers, and Artillery of the Guard. The Parces suffered immensely, as they distinguished themselves by their usual impetuosity: they lost their colonel, mortally wounded, and many of their officers. The Artillery of the Guard their officers. The Artillery of the Guard there lost a very great part of their officers, as they engaged at hair rile-shot, and the Tyrolese sharpshooters, who are exceedingly good, picked the officers off at their guas; for this reison, their loss has been very severe.

The whole Cavarry and Artillery of the Goard had

their loss has been very severe.

The whole Cavairy and Artillery of the Guard had not even had their coffee when they went into action. So little was a general affair expected that the officers of the Greradiers and Voltigents were looking for quarters for the day, when the staff officer rode into Castiglione, and ordered them forward at more.

Castiglione, and ordered them forward at noce.

Gen Maurice has been remaining with his division of cavalry as a reserve at Castenedolo, not expecting to be called so seen, nor did Marshal M Mabon's officers when they marched at three o'clock in the morning; but at four firing began to be heard at slow intervals, which continued for some time, and at balt-past six the Guard arrived at Castiglione, and was immediately purhed on, as I have before mentioned. Being on foot I had no chance of reaching a good place near the field of battle in time to be able to distinguish the different maneuvers: I therefore mounted the steeple of the church, from which I saw the lighting going on

A cloud of dust, which grew thicker as it approached, at last showed a column of Austrian cavalry and artillery, coming from Volta; but Marshal Baragnay d'Hilliers's corps made a detour from within three miles of Lonato, which is easily seen from Castiglione, where he was encamped, and attacked the Austrians on the hights—the artillery of the Guard coming up at full diop. Gen. Maurice's division was marching slowly from

Montechiaro, when a colonel of the staff brought them mp in a hurry to fill up the gap before mentioned. Marshal McMahon's corps then made a movement to the left, and supported Marshal Baraguay d Hilliers and the first corps.

Gen. Devaux's brigade of the 1st and 34 regi-

Gen. Devaux's brigade of the 1st and 34 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique made a charge into a dense wood, and at first missed the square they were to attack, but made a second most successful and brilliant charge. They are allowed to have distinguished the maclyes most highly.

I could not learn in the hurry and confusion after the battle, what had become of Gen. Canrobert's division, but I heard it said he was away on the right to support and act with the 5th corps under Prince Napoleon, who is reported to have gained a complete success over the corps of Austrians opposed to him, and to have crossed the Po, but I cannot state at what point. The Emperor is constantly under fire. At one time

The Emperor is constantly under fire. At one time he remained with a battery of artillery of the Guard whose firing had been successful, and said to the officer in command: "Capitaine, que vous etes content."
"Tres content, Sire," replied the officer. "Jespere "que vous etes caussi content de la journee que j'en suis "de ma parte." A Cent Garde behind the Emperor had his epaulette carried away by a ball.

The Emperor is passing the night at Solferine, a village in advance, and all the cavalry bivouse on the field of battle.

village in advance, and all the cavalry bivouse on the field of battle.

The firing of the Austrian artillery slackened perceptibly about six, and I could see that along the line, which must have extended some miles from its extreme points, the Austrians were falling back; but they fought well, and with great resolution. The Sardinians are pushing on from Lonato, and jare trying to get up to Peschiera in time to cut off the Austrians before they cross the Mincio, near that forfrees, as they originally intended. At present it is not known how the thing will end. The battle was continued till dark; the last shots were firet about nine. shots were fired about nine.

Between six and seven the most violent whirlwind I ever saw brought such clouds of dust along the road

I ever saw brought such clouds of dust along the road and across the fields that nothing was to be seen a yard or two in front. It was soon followed by a delage of rain, most violent and most incessant, for more than an hour, aggravating frightfully the sufferings of the wounded on the field. I walked for two or three miles along the road to Mantua, and met about four hundred Austrian prisoners coming in.—The greater part of them were Italians, who cried "Vive la France" as they marked along. They were more Hungarian. them were itanans, who cried "tive is France as they marched along. There were some Hungarians, who seemed to feel acutely their position. The people of Castiglione have behaved most disgracefully. Most of the houses were shut up, and the inhabitants said they had nothing when asked for refreshments and wine.

and took every refusal as if it were a fact that there was such a general want of the necessaries of life; but it is a disgrace to the place that many wounded and many superior officers killed and wounded.

The beginning and four dation of the

beginning and foundation of the Austrian movement to-day has been an attempt to cut off Marsha McMahon's corps, they having detected the gap left between it and the next to it. I am told the Austrians fought better and displayed more judgment in their operations than they have ever shown before since the campaign has opened. They retreated slowly, and operations than they have ever shown before since the campaign has opened. They retreated slowly, and kept up the firing until quite dark; but unless they were intercepted by the Sardinians, there was nothing like a roat. They fought, thinking it probable they would lose the day; but in their style of operations such a contingency can be allowed for. Everything in the Austrian plan of campaign is calculated and pre-verse of from the first payement of all and their arranged, from the first movement of all, and their army is such a perfect machine, that they can with confidence make their dispositions accordingly; but what they want is elan (dash)—just what the French soldier has—but the want of which at the same time renders them more patient under defeat, and less sensi-ble to its effects, except so far as their numbers dimin-

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times. writing on the 26th ult., says:

"No approximate estimate of killed, wounded and missing has yet been forwarded to this city, but it is known in high military circles that the battle fought on the Mincio on Friday last was exceedingly bloody. As was yesterday stated, it lasted full twelve hours. After only a just of data, the Austrians will as a writer of was yesternay stated, it instead full there hours. After such a signal defeat, the Austriaus will, as a matter of course, immediately retire to the left bank of the Min-cio. Lieut.-General Veigl, the commander of the 11th

corps de armée, yesterday telegraphed to this city that Prince Charles Windischgratz, the Colonel of the 35th Regiment of the Line, was among the killed, but the military authorities at Villafranca are unable either to refute or to confirm the news. The officer in question is the nephew and sortin-law of Marshal Windischargratz. No official news has been received from the seat of warsince yesterday morning. The loss of the Austrian army on the 24th inst., in killed, wounded and

issing, is here estimated at 20,000 men. A Turin dispatch says that the Sariinian losses at Solfering were very heavy, and mentions among the killed Generals Mollard, Perrier, and Arnaldi, Colonels Beretta and Perrot, and Capt. Pallavicini, of the bersagiters. Gen. Fanti's division greatly distinguished

A Paris letter in the Independance of Brussels

The Emperor of the French had one of his epaulettes carried away by a shot. It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment of either cavalry or infantry was allowed to take part in the failure on the Miscio, the Italian regiments having been already removed out of temptation, and sent to the Tyrol."

A letter from Vienna, in the National Gazette, of "It is generally believed in well-informed circles

that the next mail will bring an account of an armis-tice, which will serve as the basis for negotiations for peace. The same opinion prevails at the Bourse, where prices have improved.

A Berlin letter in The Hamburg News says "It may be considered as certain that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations with England and Russia, in order to establish a common basis of The Paris correspondent of The Times, writing

The Paris correspondint of The Times, writing June 28, evening, says:

"The official report of the battle will probably appear to-morrow. In the mean time, it seems that this time it is to Gen. Niel the Empetor is indebted for the success of the day. Niel, with 35,000 men and two divisions of horse, in all about 50,000 was engaged from the state of the second state. from four in the morning till four in the afternoo when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian cents while the battle was still raging on both wings. T lst Zonaves are said to have been much cut up As to the 4th corps (Gen. Niel), it advanced step by some distance, waiting for the approach of Marshal the 1st Chasseurs of Afrique terribly treated. Generals step, always gaining ground. There was a time, about tain the afternoon, when, to cover their retreat, the Mantus, but leaving a very great distance between runsored, though I hope without foundation, that Gen.

them. The Cavalry of the Guard then came up and | Auger, whose arm was carried away by a cannon shot,

is ceal.

"Gen. Anger was a most distinguished artillery officer. Col. Jourlon, of the engineers, is reported killed. I have a few lines from Pledamont, written hastily on the 26th. It was, they say, believed that the Austrians were in immense force, though not all engaged. The Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped; but they recovered, repulsed the enemy, and kept the positions with remarkable courage. The Piedmontese bave lost three generals wounded and one killed. Fourteen thousand beds were demanded at Milan for the use of the wounded. After twelve hours fighting, the use of the wounded. After twelve hours fighting, the Austrians brought up the reserve of \$0,000, and the Allies theirs of 50,000. It was a most critical moment, three hours of general fighting ending to the advantage of the Asies. This victory cannot be gradged; it was well carned, and is complete.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETINS.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETINS.

Tunin, June 30.—[Official Bulletin].—The imperial head-quarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues. The Emperor has visited the left bank of the river. The position of Vallegio has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has also had bridges thrown across the Mincio to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat.

BERRY, June 30.—Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that Garnhald has received orders to oc-

intelligence that Garibaldi has received orders to oc-cupy the Upper Valtelline. Garibaldi is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, where 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Sairmishes have already taken place near Bornia between the French corps of the Valteline and the Austrians who are guarding the Stelvio Pass.

Texts, July i.—[Official Bulletin].—The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda ta the Mission.

SWITZERLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS. Brank, Jone 30.—The Federal Council has decided, in concert with the belligerent powers, that any corps d'armée, or soldiers seeking shelter on the Swiss territory, shall be sent back to their country, the Government engaging themselves not to employ them again in the present war. Arms and ammunitions are to be given in after the end of the war, and the costs of

the present war. Arms and ammunitions are to be given up after the end of the war, and the costs of their keeping to be repaid to the Swiss Government.

In consequence of this Convention the garrison of Laveno and the soldiers of Gen. Garibalai's corps d'armée will be sent back.

The steamers usually running on the Lake Maggiore will be restored to commercial service, under the condition that they are to serve no more for war purposes.

The Austrians occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side of the Tyrol, numbering thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carabineers. They occupy the positions between Giurus and Trafot. A battery has been placed in a position commanding the road to the Stelvie Pass.

positions between tourns and Pratot. A battery has been placed in a position commanding the road to the Stelvio Pass. Barricades have also been erected, and there is a great fear of a descent of Gen. Garibaldi. The last news from the seat of war has been con-firmed. Forty Austrian physicians have arrived at Legaro, having been dismissed from the hospitals at Milan. They will be sent back to their country.

ITALIAN LIBERALITY.

The London Times correspondent with Prince Na poleon's army, writing from Pontremoli, on the 23d June, after referring to disasters from floods, gives the following specimen of Italian liberality to Italian liber-

"We have other enemies of a far different nature to contend with, and against these the French troops begin justly to entertain rather savage feelings. The people here are most unmercially plundering them. The 5th corps carries all its provisions for man and beast along with it, so that for hardly any of the necessaries of life are we indebted to our churchish hosts; but there are 10,600 objects of luxury the commissariat does not supply, and for these application is made to inn and shopkespers, or to private persons indiscriminately. Well, all dealers, with scarcely any exception, have three advantages over the poor, defenseless soldier, and use all of them most unmercifully. In the first place, they hold in their band the coveted article, at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has We have other enemies of a far different nature to at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has made the supply altogether inadequate to the demand, made the supply accogning managed to the admand, and raised commonplace things, such as fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., to almost fabulous prices. In the second place, the dealer does not, or chooses not, to understand his customer, and can afford to laugh in his sleeve at all the big oaths, reproaches and threats that

are hurled at his head."
"In the third place, even when a price has been "In the third place, even when a price has been fixed to the article, and the bargain is struck, the poor Frenchman puts forth an honest, bright, sound intelligible twenty-franc piece, and the wily Italian gives change in such a Babel of Tuscan, Lucanese, Modenese, Maliese, Genoese, and Parmesan lira, pauls, sous, centimes, cranie, farthings, &c., all worn-out coins, sweated into undistinguishable slices, dirty tin and copper, and a variety of mixtures of those metals, so that not only a stranger, but even a native, cannot reckon the small coin for twenty francs without breaking down several times in the intricate calculation. Here we are, for instance, in the Duchy of Parnia, where as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage Here we are, for instance, in the Duchy of Parma, where, as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage was declared to be the currency of the state. With all that, bowever, there is in the duchy a genuine lira or tranc, and an abusive lira: there is the old Parmesan lira-worth four sous—and, besides, every variety of Italian, no less than German and other coin; Austrian zwanzigers, Milanese crowns and half-crowns, Bavarian pinstres, and all the rubbish of every one of the adjoining duchies.

"Armed with all these offensive weapons, the dealer holds the nobline completely at his discretion, and it is

it is a disgrace to the place that many wounded and tried soldiers, who had gone into the action in the morning, having eaten nothing, should be refused at night even a loaf of bread, as was very often the case. The French artillery, at long range, beat the Austrians and soon silenced their pieces, but when they came rearer, the Tyrolese picked off the officers, who were easily distinguished. One regiment, I think the 7th the has been cut all to pieces. There were the tried to such extent, instead, that sometimes the hursar or classeour, unwilling to put up with the tried to the like has been cut all to pieces. There were palpable imposition, will snatch up the coveted article, either giving the first coin that comes to hand in return or even refusing payment of any kind."

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.

The Massacke Al Peris, June 29,
The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the
news of the German fillbusters, called "Swiss" Guards,
being let bose on their households, in the absence of
so many thousand volunteers who would have deterred

so many thousand volunteers who would have deterred Antonelli from that sanguinary experiment.

A letter in Le Nord, to-day from Florence (June 23), gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General!) Schmidt urges in excuse is that women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags, besides, he lost two captains and ninety men shot outside the town. The walls are of immense circuit, as, before the city was usurped by Paul III, it counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has unted 80,000 inhabitants, and even sti III., it counted 80,000 inhabitatics, and even stur has been 20,000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss" and were rebbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the Gazette de Cologne. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the church authorities, and arge that to clear fixly of Austrians surplemental clearance of this monogral. horde of irresponsible, lawless and native landless burglars.-[Globe,

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

At Paris is is believed in some quarters that the Freich loss on the day of the battle of Solferino amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, divided as folamounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, divided as fol-lows: Niel's corps, 6,000 to 7,000; Baraguay d'Hil-liers, nearly 5,000; McMahon's, 2,500; Canrobert's, 1,000, and there are beside the casualties in the arti-ery and special corps. The French people are disast-sfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published The Times gives a long description of the new iro

steam ram, which it says will be alloat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet, breadth 58; total weight ut 20 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of armed with 35 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100 lbs, shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them at full speed. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be acticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line. The cost of the hull will be a dozen sail of the life. The cost of the full will be about £200,000, the engines about £75,000, and her fitting for sea about £45,000 more, or £250,000 in all. The Independance Belge says that the Palmerston Ministry had counselled the German States to moder-

A telegraphic dispatch from the seat of war save that an American, named E N. Jenkins of Boston, with wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being

massacred at Perugia.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag had been detected off Trieste taking deserters on board after dark. The people of Milan have made threatening manitation against the Jesuits, whom public rumors

accuse of keeping up a secret correspondence with ustria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to dis-patch the garrison of Vienna to the seat of war. Ecomous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmout via Nice and Mount Cents.

Napoleon was in perfect health and the sanitary con-dition of the army excellent. His headquarters were at Vallegio, where Prince Napoleon was expected on

anys:
Among the ships that are to compose the Brest he 30th.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer
no man of the artillery of the imperial Guard was put ors du combat.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria ordered the recrossing of the Mincie in opposition to the advices of

THE SWISS MERCENARIES.

THE SWISS MERCENARIES.

The Swiss Consul-General at Turin has addressed a letter to the Opinione of that city, declaring that "if "the Swiss regiments at Naples, which have been for "bidden to retain on their flags the emblems of the "Federal Cantons, continue to style themselves Swiss," the title is a naurpation, as they are really nothing but foreign regiments, and that the same may be said of those which still exist in the Pontifical States. In reality those regiments are an agglomeration of soldiers of different countries, for which Switzerland is in nowice responsible, and she deplores that they should be improperly called Swiss regiments. The Confederation cannot prevent Swiss citizens, the sons of a free country, from enlisting in a foreign service, but it energetically repudiates all responsibility for acts

of a free country, from enlisting in a foreign service, but it energetically repudiates all responsibility for acts which are purely individual.

The Geornale di Roma, in an official article, declares that the behavior of the Papal troops, sent to put down the insurrections, has been everywhere exemplary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the evening of June 30, in the House of Lords, Earl Granville made the following statement, on be-

Earl Granville made the following statement, on behalf of the new Ministry:

Lerd Palmerston had, as their lordships were aware, succeeded in forming an Administration, which he might say—though it would be egotistical for some of his frience to make the same declaration—contained many whose past political services and high character gave them a considerable claim to the confidence of the country. At the same time, they felt it was not on past services they mast rely for the support of Parilament, but upon the manner in which they conducted home and foreign affairs. The arrangement of the finances of the country would afford no inconsiderable difficulty, and would demand the cooperation of the House of Commons. Another question, which also demanded attention, was the improvement of the representation of the people in the House of Commons. No doubt it would be advantageous if the Government were in a condition to be able to deal with that question at once, as public opinion had been very much tormed and brought to a point by the debates and discussions which had recently taken place, and as there existed a disposition on all sizes to make concession; but he helieved that no attempt would be made to pass a

cassions which had recently taken place, and as there existed a disposition on all sizes to make concession; but he believed that no attempt would be made to pass a bill in the present state of the session, which would be to trifle with the question. No ball, therefore, would be introduced this session; but as soon as Parliament assembled, after the ordinary proregation, a measure would be had upon the table. In the mean time, it would be the duty of Government to do all in their power to place the defenses of the country upon a proper footing—not from the fear of invasion, for he believed there was not the slightest ground for apprehension, but with the anxious desire of preparing the country.

per feeting—not from the fear of invasion, for he believed there was not the slightest ground for apprehension, but with the anxious desire of preparing the country for any emergency that might arise, as well as of placing her in a favorable position to step in at any moment to make the diplomatic arrangements which might be necessary for rest aring peace.

With regard to foreign affairs, the interest was entirely centered in the war mow raging in Italy. It would be out of place for him to allude to the circumstances which had given rise to that war, but he neight say that a great deal depended on the wisdom of the policy which the Government of this country might pursue, as the most fatal consequences might cusue to all Europe from a false step. In the opinion of all statesmen and the country generally, it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to preserve a strict, bona fals neutrality, but, while using every endeavor to keep the country out of war, to neglect no means by which it might be possible to restore peace. [Cheers.] He thought their lordships would agree with him that the proper way to accomplish that object was not by early intermediality, and making propositions which would be rejected with contempt, but by watching carefully that no favorable epportunity for diplo nacy should escape. [Hear, hear] He beheved that in adopting that course the Government would receive that support from their lordships which would be necessary to enable them to conduct the affairs of the country. [Cheers.] able them to conduct the affairs of the country. And in the House of Commons, on the same even-

irg. Lord Palmerston made the following explana-

tion:

I will avail myself of this opportunity to offer a short statement to the House, not so much with respect to matters of which every one is fully informed, but as regards the course of business which we propose to follow. It is well known to all that on the failure of the endeavors of my noble friend the Earl of Granville to form a Government, I was honored with the commands of her Majesty to endeavor to construct an Administration. The first step which I took under those circumstances was to address myself to my noble friend the member for the City of London, between whom and myself an agreement that whichever of us should happen to receive the commands of the sovereign to form an Administration, we should both of us cooperate for the purpose of forming an efficient and strong Government.

My noble friend, with the utmost promptitude and generosity, consected to join with me for that purpose, and undertook that office which, at all times the most important department of the State, is, under the present circumstances, beyond all others, of universal importance and difficulty—I mean the department of Foreign Affairs. My noble friend and myself were enabled to surround ourselves with colleagues eminent for their public position, and remarkable for ability and knowledge of administrative affairs, and I trust that we have succeeded in presenting to Parliament and the country an Administration which, from the distinguished elements of which it is composed, will command and secure the generosity, consented to join with me for that purpose, and undertook that office which, at all times the most important department of the State, is, under the present circumstances, beyond all others, of universal importance and difficulty—I mean the department of Foreign Affairs. My noble friend and myself were enabled to surround ourselves with colleagues eminent for their public position, and remarkable for ability and knowledge of administrative affairs, and I trust that we have succeeded in presenting to Parliament and the country an Administration which, from the distinguished elements of which it is composed, will command and secure the confidence of Parliament and the country at large. [Cheers.] I need not say that in some respects the duty which I have had to perform has been a painful one, because I was unable to ask and obtain the assistance of the personal friends with whom it has been my pleasure and pride on a former occasion to coperate in public life, whose talent and ability in the department of the view of the present was talent and ability in the department of the view of t operate in public life, whose talent and ability in the discharge of their duties entitled them not only to my esteem and confidence, but also to that of their fellow-

countrymen. [Hear, hear.]
The Administration having been formed, it now becomes its duty to consider, at this late period of the year, and in the present state of the business before Parliament, what course of proceedings it will be best to pursue. There are two great questions which preëm-mently occupy the public attention—first the state of to pursue. There are two great questions which preeminently occupy the public attention—first the state of our foreign relations as connected with the important events now passing in the South of Europe, and, secondly, with respect to the amendment of the laws regulating the representation of the people in Parliament. The course which we intend to pursue with regard to the first great question is the one chalked out for us by our predecessors, and what has been recommended by my noble friend, (Lord Elcho), that is, a course of strict neutrality. [Loud cheers.] I trust that notating will involve the country in hostinities which, as far as human foresight can discern, are not likely to have any direct interest for the people of this country. So remote is interest for the people of this country. So remote is the present course of hostilities from the direct interests of this country that it would be unpardonable in any forcements to have been in them.

of the country that it would be unparionable in any Government to involve it in them.

It will be our duty, as it would no doubt have been the daty of the late Government, to avail ourselves of any favorable opportunity which may occur to tender the good offices of the blessings of peace; but I can assure the House that a step of this kind sught not to be assure the House that a step of this kind aught not to be lightly taken by a country of the power and authority of England, unless it is likely to be accepted, and not liable to involve any loss of dignity or influence on our own part. With regard to the other great question— the amendment of the law regulating the representa-tion of the people in Parliament—I think it needless for me to say that, considering the time of the year; considering how short is the period which will elapse before the session must be brought to a close, and the inevitable business which has to be gone through, I think the House will see that it would be trifling with so great and so important a question to attempt to o great and so important a question to attempt to ring in a bill during the present session.

It will be our endeavour, as it is our determination,

to avail ourselves of the earliest moment of the next session of Parliament to prepare and produce a bill. For this I will give the assurance of myself and col-leagues. When that session will be, must depend on the course of events and the course of business. I therefore withhold giving any opinion on this point at the present moment. There may be events which will render a session indispensable earlier than the usual period. There may be events of precisely an opposite tendency. I therefore reserve to myself and colleagues to state, at a subsequent period, our latentions with respect to the necessary business before us. There pect to the necessary business before us. There be the estimates, there will be the budget of my

will be the estimates, there will be the budget of my right benerable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and probably some measures rendered necessary by it. There will also be measures of minor importance which we may feel it to be our duty to propose, but I think that this amount of business will probably occupy as much of the remaining period of the Summer as we can expect to obtain the attendance of honorable members. In conclusion, the noble lord made an appeal to private members, in consideration of the state of the case, to give up Thursdays to the business of the Government, as it was called, but which was in reality the business of the country; and accordingly he gave notice that he should move that on Thursday fortinglit, and all succeeding Thursdays, orders of the day should have precedence.

day should have precedence.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of an inquiry into the expediency of cancelling the Government's contract with the Galway line of sceamers.

FRANCE. The Marseilles correspondent of The London Times

Ambeg the sinps that are to compose the Breat feet, which, we are assured, is in course of being organized, are the following: The Ville de Paris, from Toulon, a three decker, not very formidable; the liner Tourville and frigate Souveraine, from Cherbourg; and the liners Duquesne, Tage, Wagram, Dugay Stockholm.

Trouin, Turenne, Jean Bart, and Louis XIV., beside the frigate Ardente and the floating battery Coogreve. This would give a freet of sine liters, two heavy frigates, and one floating battery. Two more frigates are expected to join, and the only question is against whom is the Brest fleet, which does not include the channel fleet at therbourg, intended to act? The Austrias squadron has not escaped from the Adriate to harry. French trade on the ocean.

Toe Paris correspondent of The London Times says:

"It is raid that the Military Commission of the Diet of Frankfort have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine."

Some of the commercial latters from Paris describes the state of trade to be gloomy, reports being in circulation that preparations are in progress for facilitating an enermous increase of the schwenkitary force within the next two months.

It is mentioned that the army in Italy is almost without shoes, and that owing to the scarcity of labor in Paris, the Governoment cannot get them made by contractors. The mayor of each arrondissement has inti-

Trouin, Turenne, Jean Bart, and Louis XIV., beside

Paris, the covernment cannot get them made by con-tractors. The mayor of each arrondissement has inti-mated to all the shoe nakers, large and small, that the Government will require about 70,000 pair to be ready in 15 days. Every shoemaker will have to send in a certain quantity, according to his means, and it is hoped to collect about a million pair in this manner.

SPAIN.

The companies of granadiers of the infantry regiments are being taught the use of cannon. A spiniofilicial journal asserts that the financial situation is as at isfactory that the Government has in han is sufficient funds to pay not only the half-yearly dividends now due, and ordinary charges of the Treasury, but also he half-year a dividends which fail due in December.

TURKEY.

MARSHILLS, June 30.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 23d inst. The news of the battle of Magenta had produced a lively impression. The Divan had simply acquiesced in the Paris protocols concerning the principalities, and granted also the herats of investiture.

also the herats of investiture.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
London Money Market — The London Standard of July I, in potieing the analyst of the previous day, says:

"The Bana Court broke up to day without making any alteration in the terms of discount, the rates at the ordinary establishments having once more so closely approximated to the intinum of \$P\$ cent. The arguented inquiry for accommodation nevertheless exertised little influence on public securities, which were in the accombant; the rate on the Para Bourse, together with the encouraging position of the revenue returns, which were in the accombant; the rise on the Para Bourse, together with the encouraging position of the revenue returns, stimulating purchases. Business was further accisted by the announcement that the members of the present Cablest, following in the steps of their predecessors, will preserve a strict anatomistic, and that the advices from Berlin, intimating an improvement in prices, are associated with a project for carrying out mediation through the joint instrumentality of Russia and Engiand. Although the advances in Corsols was not more than a quarter of cent, the range having been from \$2\tilde{2}\tilde

at short cares, which is arrived from Melbourne with 10,162. The Ocean Chief has arrived from Melbourne with 10,162 purposes of gold, valued at £4°,543. The quotients of specie by the Atratro from the West Indies is now definitively stated to be £241,044, of which £32,250 is gold, now definitively stated to be A-to, ver, and A 145, 754 shiver, and A 145, 754 shiver, and A 145, 754 shiver.

"About 25,000 gold was purchared by the Bank th-day, but a quantity of Russian, it was also understood, was sent that that extending the control of the cont

"The reports from the other Continental markets were of a better character. In the case of Berlin there was a decided ad-vance of from 1 to 2 P cent, and the Stleglitz five P cents were quoted 3 P cent higher. At Amsterdam and Frankfort the ins-presented was from 1 to 1 P cent."

Mesas. D. Bell, Son & Co., in reference to American stocks and shares, remark that "no change of importance has occurred in the market for American securities."

The Standard notices seles on the 30th of June of Hinois Cen-tral shares at 39/2394 discount, and New-York Central shares at So, and courts as follows:

76.50 associated as follows:
16 P cent, 1875.
1 Railroad 7s, 1875.
1 Railroad 7s, 1800, Freeland.
1 Railroad \$100 Shares, \$60 paid...dis.

\$100 Shares
Indiana Sinking Fund, 1995.
Indiana \$100 Shares
cent Sinking Fund, 1995
envertible, 1994

r export. The total on about 42,400 hales. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 1 .- To-LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 1.—To-day's market was thinly attended both by town and country millers are dealers, and WHEAT met only a very restricted demand, at a reduction of 1d o2d. Points on the week. FLOUR had an equally solw sale, and all kinds declined in value 6d. 2d. P sack, or about 2d. 2dd. P 100 lb. OATS and OATMEAL were both firm in price, but in very limited request. Egyptish Brans, in the business reported, realized former rate. Branz was unaligated in value and quiet. INDIAS CORS met a better consumptive demand than for some time past, all descriptions bringing full previous quotations.

LIVERFOOL PROVISION MARKET, July I.—The late reductions in the price of BEEF have not led to improved demand, and the stock is now greatly in excess of the last year's at the same period; prices are normally without any change, but boyers of quantity could probably operate on more favorable terms. The continued large a rivals of American Pork of quantity of the ordinary wants of the trade, have a quantity not suited for the ordinary wants of the trade, have a

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, July L.—Sugar— LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, July 1.—Sugar The cettisty noticed last week has subsided, and the market class within quiet feeling, but the sales reported show no material attention in prices. Colonial West India: The sales amount to 1,300 has and 450 bars, and consist of St. Louca at 379, 50 mades 39.054426; Amigua at 38.0244, and Demarara at 38,30 to 6 f 7 Mascovado, and 43,600 to wet, for grainy. Foreign West India: 100 india Porto Rico at 42247/6 5 cett. Bengal: The transaction are confined to Benares, of which 1,320 bars have found buyers at 42.045,6 av cett. China and Siano: 2,000 hags brown at 25.65 cett. Brazil: The business is limited to 1,020 bag fair brown Maranham at 24.025/6, and a small lot of Bahiwat 21/6 visit for the sales of the sales

air brown Maranham at 24 or 25/6, and a small lot of Sahiwat 2/19 at 29 p own.

But a remains malitered in value; for though there is little in Rivarian to exerct, holders show no disposition to press sales, the sales add up to 5,000 bars Bengal at 19/20/12 p own. Is Carolina the businessis confined to a small parcel, with all fasts, at 13/3 best stress very flat; the sales add up 300 bbls, and include 19 bbls, of old Potashes at 24/6; the transactions, however, have been chiefly at 30/old, and 27/for new Pot; with Pearls at 29/9 50/12 cm.

on chieffy at 30 old, and are not used at the first own.

Tallow continues steady, and prices generally are unaltered to be increased in except.

Business on the spot has been only moderate in except.

Design on the oney having been sold at The business on the spot has been only moderate in exicut.

Rosts—All the common Rosin on the quay having been sold at the reduced quotations of last week, holders have been enabled buttin rather higher rates; 2,800 bbls. are reported. Common at 5,953/11 from the quay, and 4 extore, with 2,00 bbls. to arrive at 3/1124/; Medium on the apot realized 4,32

16 \$\psi\$ cwt. Turers risk—Nothing reported in Rough. Spirits have been every quiet during the week at 39 62 60. There is intile disputed to operate for arrival, even at 39, at which 70 bbls mer

been sold.

LONDON MARKETS, July I.—Sugar quiet and price for 21 below hast week's i demand moderate for Refined; Brost Lumps 31, lowest terms. Copy use: business small, and undie Orlon unaitered; Plantation rather chemper. The firm, although its sale is limited. Not much Rich offering; several transaction of former prices. Saltyerne dull, and previous terms not obtain ble. Value of Tallow about the same, and little business. On 'Champe: Tallow, 35.5 on the spot, 56.5 end of year. Lie seed Oil, 29., buyers'. Shotch Pig tron, 43 (242, 3 19 tm seed Oil, 29., buyers'. Shotch Pig tron, 43 (242, 3 19 tm seed Oil, 29., buyers'. Shotch Pig tron, 43 (242, 3 19 tm seed Oil, 29., buyers'. Shotch Pig tron, 43 (242, 3 19 tm seed Salty Salty

5 P tet. Weather gloomy and chilly. Foreign arrivals heavy of What a small of Barley, Oats and Flour. Little business doing in American Company. but small of Barley, Oats and Flour. Little business details Wheat or Flour, but sellers very firm in prices. Barley and On-more inquired after, at rather more money. In Flour so and

of Adams Express Company, that on the hight of the 8th inst., the citizens of Standford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, broke open the jail of that county and too! possession of Jasper Rouser—a desperate character who had shot several men in Kentucky this season and after brief delay hung him until he was dead.

The musical festivals in Germany and Switzerland ave been suspended, on account of the war; but a

[Cincinnati C

HUNG BY A MOB. - We learn from Mr. N. W. Queen

have been suspended, on account of the war: but brilliant one took place in Sweden, by the students of the University of Upsal, who went in a procession to